

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

ARLINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA POTOMAC INTERCEPTOR SEWER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

SUMMARY

The National Park Service (NPS) has completed its review of an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed Arlington County, Virginia Potomac Interceptor Sewer System Improvements project in Arlington Ridge Park, an area within George Washington Memorial Parkway (GWMP), Fort Meyer, and Arlington National Cemetery, in Arlington, Virginia. There were three public comments received during the 30-day public comment period, all of which were in favor of the preferred alternative. The improvements to this sewer system seeks to minimize impacts to the environment and the community by providing additional sewer capacity to eliminate sewer overflows, back-ups, and surcharging, addressing the aging elements of the system (the subject sewer is nearing the end of its useful life), maintaining continuous service to existing users while providing available capacity for potential future users, and implementing a cost-effective project that minimizes capital and operating costs.

This document presents the Decision Notice of the NPS selection of the preferred alternative, the NPS determination pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations, and NPS law and policy that the selected preferred alternative results in a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). This Decision Notice/FONSI will be attached to and filed with the EA.

BACKGROUND

Arlington Ridge Park is an area within George Washington Memorial Parkway located in Arlington County Virginia containing the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial, the Netherlands Carillon. Memorial Avenue, which provides access to the Arlington National Cemetery (ANC) and the Women in Military Service for America Memorial is also part of the GWMP. Adjacent to Arlington Ridge Park are federal properties owned and operated by the Department of Defense (DOD), Fort Meyer Fort and ANC.

The project study area covers an area bounded by U.S. Route 50 (Arlington Boulevard) and Virginia State Routes 110 (Jefferson Davis Highway), 27 (Washington Boulevard), and 244 (Columbia Pike). GWMP, the Fort, and ANC all own and administer lands within the study area. Within this area there is an existing 36-inch (inside diameter) gravity sewer that will be replaced by a 48-inch (inside diameter sewer). The resources in the study area that will be affected by this project are as follows:

Geology/Soils/ Topography- The study area lies within the Atlantic Coastal Plain, which is underlain with unconsolidated sand, gravel, silt and clay deposits. Much of the soil within the study area has been cut and filled over the years for roads, cemetery areas, and memorials. Therefore, not much original soils remains, and much of what remains is mixed with areas disturbed by urbanization. The topography of the study area generally slopes from higher elevations in the west to lower elevations to the east towards the Potomac River. The original topography has been altered to create the cemetery, memorials, and the surrounding roads.

Water Resources- Arlington Ridge Park, Fort Myer, and Arlington National Cemetery are located within the Potomac River drainage basin, a sub-basin of the Chesapeake Bay. Surface waters in the affected area drain into the Potomac River. The study area is approximately ¼ mile west of the Potomac River. No

permanent bodies of water occur in the study area. According to the National Wetlands Inventory (2001), there are no wetlands in the area affected by the project. Storm water is collected in a sewer system along Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 110) and is transported to the Arlington County system. The project area is outside of the 100-year floodplain. Therefore compliance with the provisions of Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, is not required.

Wildlife- The urban and suburban development within which the study area is located has caused the displacement of many of the original wildlife species that once inhabited the area. Much of the remaining wildlife in the study area is that which is tolerant of urban conditions. Some wildlife that can be found within the study area includes squirrels (*Sciurus* spp.), rock dove (*Columba livia*), European house sparrows (*Passer domesticus*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes fulva*), and eastern gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus cinereoargenteus*). Although there are rare, threatened or endangered animal species within the George Washington Memorial Park (GWMP), none are found in the study area or its immediate vicinity (Horne Engineering Services 2001).

Vegetation- Much of the native vegetation has been removed from the study area because of development and road construction. The vegetation present consists of landscaped trees and grasses. Throughout the study area, the vegetation ranges from wooded areas to large trees, shrubs, grass, and an assortment of annual and perennial flowers. The tree species in the study area include several types of oak (*Quercus* spp.), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), flowering crabapple (*Malus floribunda*), and slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*). The oak trees and holly hedge flanking both sides of Memorial Avenue and forming a landscaped corridor have been recognized for their historic and visual significance as part of the National Register of Historic Places designation of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, and Memorial Bridge and its related features, of which the Memorial Avenue entrance to the Arlington National Cemetery is a part. See Section 3.3, Cultural Resources. There are no known rare, threatened or endangered plant species in the study area (Horne Engineering Services 2001).

Cultural Resources- R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. completed a Phase IA cultural resources assessment of the subject Potomac Interceptor Sewer System Improvements project for Alternatives A, B, and C as well as Phase I archeological testing for Alternative A. These investigations were conducted between June 2001 and January 2002, on behalf of Camp Dresser & McKee and the County of Arlington, Virginia. The project area considered in the cultural resources assessment encompasses the four alternative sewer corridors that traverse or abut an area bounded by U.S. Route 50 (Arlington Boulevard) and Virginia State Routes 110 (Jefferson Davis Highway), 27 (Washington Boulevard), and 244 (Columbia Pike) (Figure 2). As previously noted, these boundaries enclose several properties owned and administered by the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Department of the Interior, National Park Service (DOI/NPS) namely, Fort Myer, Arlington National Cemetery and a portion of the George Washington Memorial Parkway. The Parkway property encompasses several unique cultural resources, including Memorial Avenue and its landscape elements; the Women in Military Service for America (WIMSA) Memorial; U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial (Iwo Jima); and the Netherlands Carillon. The Phase IA study was undertaken to facilitate compliance with the cultural resource mandates contained within Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) and to provide data for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. All aspects of the study were conducted in accordance with standards established in the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The NPS selected Alternative A as the preferred Alternative in the "Environmental Assessment for the Arlington County Virginia Potomac Interceptor Sewer System Improvements Project." Under this alternative, 1.7 miles (8,976 ft.) of 48" replacement would be installed in the Arlington Ridge Park and at Memorial Drive. This replacement sewer would be parallel and adjacent to the existing 36" sewer. Much of the existing sewer through ANC would be abandoned in-place. Based on projected peak flows in this sewer produced by the November and December 1996 storm events as described in the "Arlington County Sanitary Sewer Hydraulic Modeling Study, Potomac Interceptor Sanitary Sewer System" (CDM, April, 1997), a 48-inch diameter sanitary sewer is necessary to replace the existing 33-inch to 36-inch diameter Potomac Interceptor between Manholes 10821 and 11486.

This area is the site of the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial/Iwo Jima Memorial and the Netherlands Carillon. The corridor then traverses the Arlington National Cemetery (ANC) and crosses Memorial Avenue, generally following the existing route of Eisenhower Drive through the ANC. Elevations within this corridor range from 70-89 ft AMSL (Above Mean Sea Level) along the Arlington Ridge Park portion of the line, to 50-60 ft AMSL at its southern terminus. This alternative would operate entirely by gravity, and would not require construction of auxiliary pumping facilities.

The new sewer would connect to the existing Potomac Interceptor at River Place. At the southern boundary of River Place, a new junction structure would need to be constructed in order to bring flows from the Rocky Run sewer into the new sewer. Past the confluence with Rocky Run, the new sewer would cross beneath Route 50 by jacking or tunneling. Jacking or tunneling are trenchless construction methods as opposed to open cut construction methods in which a trench is excavated in order to install the new pipe. In jacking and tunneling operations, entry and exit pits are excavated at either end of the pipe run. A horizontal boring method is then employed to dig a tunnel from entry pit to exit pit. As this occurs, the new pipe is pushed or jacked into position through the excavated tunnel. Depending on the length of the pipeline, multiple entry and exit pits may be required. Excavated pits are also required at changes in direction.

After crossing Route 50, the new sewer would continue southward, parallel to the existing 33" sanitary sewer along the eastern boundary of Arlington Ridge Park near the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial (Iwo Jima). Construction between Route 50 and George Marshall Drive, at the southern end of Arlington Ridge Park, would be done either by pipe jacking or open cut excavation, at the contractor's discretion, as dictated by the construction cost. If construction is conducted by pipe jacking, excavation would only be required at the entry and exit points. These entry and exit points are typically placed at alignment changes. In this case, pits would likely be required at the three manhole locations and the start and stop points for jacking operations. If the contractor elected to install the new sewer via open cut excavation, a trench would be excavated along the entire pipeline alignment. At a depth of approximately 30 feet, OSHA regulations would require either shoring or stepping. In order to minimize the width of the disturbed corridor, the construction documents will require that trenches be shored to a maximum width of 10-12 feet. In most cases, the maximum disturbed width will not exceed 30 feet slightly offset from the center of the pipeline. In order to ensure unimpeded access to the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial during construction, a temporary travel lane would be constructed along stretches of the Arlington Ridge Park Entrance Road, as necessary.

South of George Marshall Drive and throughout ANC, pipeline construction would be by open trench methods. The new sewer would continue to parallel the alignment of the existing Potomac Interceptor into the ANC. Within the ANC, the Potomac Interceptor and other utilities are contained in a wide north-to-south utility corridor. As in the open trench method described above, the construction documents will require that trenches through ANC be shored to a maximum width of 10 to 12 feet. Where temporary

roads are required to maintain traffic (i.e., adjacent to Arlington Ridge Park and parallel to Eisenhower Drive in ANC) additional surface disturbance will occur. These roads will be located in consultation with the affected agency to minimize the extent of disturbance. Existing roadways, including Eisenhower Drive and Memorial Avenue would be restored following pipeline construction.

The open trench method of construction will continue south crossing Memorial Avenue. Three oak trees (20, 18 and 2-inches) and small sections of the northern and southern holly hedge along Memorial Avenue would need to be removed during construction. The oak trees and holly hedge flanking both sides of Memorial Avenue and forming a landscaped corridor have been recognized for their historic and visual significance as part of the National Register of Historic Places designation of the George Washington Memorial Parkway and Memorial Bridge and its related features. The trees and holly hedge removed will be replaced with comparable plantings. Note that only one (18") of the three oak trees to be removed is located in the line of oaks along Memorial Avenue. The other two oaks are located 180-linear feet (north) and 130 linear feet (south) of Memorial Avenue.

Near the ANC Visitor's Center, the existing easement for the Potomac Interceptor crosses Eisenhower Boulevard and proceeds southward on the west side of Eisenhower Boulevard. The existing ROW continues to the southern boundary of the ANC. Between the Visitor's Center and Patton Drive, the existing alignment extends as much as 100 feet from the edge of Eisenhower Boulevard into designated burial sections. Arlington National Cemetery has developed a Master Plan which includes a recommendation to consolidate all major utilities within Eisenhower Drive in order to increase the number of available grave sites in burial sections west of Eisenhower Drive. Accordingly, the proposed route of the new sewer is located entirely within Eisenhower Drive between King Drive and Patton Drive at the southern boundary of the ANC. Relocation of existing utilities (including the sanitary sewer) into the Eisenhower Drive utility corridor, has the potential to increase available gravesite space by approximately 6,000 to 7,000 graves according to the Arlington National Cemetery Utility Relocation Study, July 2000 by Camp Dresser & McKee.

Outside of the southern boundary of the ANC, the new sewer would cross Columbia Pike to junction manhole 11486. Jacking or tunneling would be required for construction of the new sewer across Columbia Pike. Existing junction manhole 11486 would need to be structurally modified to accept the replacement pipeline.

The intent of this project is to:

- Provide additional sewer capacity to eliminate sewer overflows, back-ups, and surcharging (overflows have occurred at River place)
- Minimize environmental and community impacts
- Address aging elements of the sewer system (the subject sewer is nearing the end of its useful life) and keep the system operating conditions at an adequate level of functionality
- Maintain continuous sewer service to existing local users
- Provide service availability to potential future users (Arlington Ridge Park, ANC Visitor Center)
- Implement a cost effective project for Arlington County ratepayers
- Minimize capital and operating costs and operation and maintenance (O&M) requirements

Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the aforementioned Act, to the guidelines of the Council on Environmental Quality, and based on evaluation criteria for significant impact outlined in NPS Directors' Order 12, the selected Alternative A was determined not to require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Several alternatives were considered with this proposed action including:

Alternative B- Relief Pump Station, Force Main along Route 110 and Existing Sewer Rehabilitation

Alternative C - Relief Pump Station and Force Main through Fort Myer and Existing Sewer Rehabilitation

Alternative D- No Action Alternative

Alternative B- This alternative includes a 15 million gallon per day sewage pumping station and approximately 1.9 miles of 36-inch diameter force main that traverses Arlington Ridge Park and then follows the shoulders of VA Rt. 110, Rt. 27 and Columbia Pike to its southern terminus at MH 11486 near Columbia Pike. Except for the section through Arlington Ridge Park, this corridor lies entirely within state and county road right-of-way. The existing Potomac Interceptor would remain in continuous operation to convey dry weather wastewater flows and maintain service to existing users. The pumping station would only operate when necessary to divert excess wet weather flow out of the Potomac Interceptor.

It is desirable to locate pumping stations in as remote a location as possible due to the effects of noise and odor pollution. However, given the system constraints, construction of a new sewage pumping station would need to be located in the vicinity of Riverplace Co-Op near the intersection of Rt. 50 and Rt. 110 which is a highly developed area of Arlington County.

As this alternative includes continued operation of the existing Potomac Interceptor, rehabilitation of the existing pipeline is required. The method of rehabilitation used would reduce the pipe's carrying capacity and call for numerous excavations. The existing line would need to remain in service during construction. Large bypass pumps would be required to maintain flow through the sewer. Bypass pumping may be required during the cemetery's normal daytime operations and would produce substantial noise.

This alternative is not consistent with ANC's Master Plan which calls for consolidation of utilities in Eisenhower Drive. This alternative would not allow for the increase in available gravesite space at ANC.

Alternative D- This alternative includes a 15 million gallon per day sewage pumping station and approximately 2.5 miles of 36-inch diameter force main which traverses the eastern edge of Arlington Ridge Park and then follows the northern and western boundary of the ANC throughout Fort Myers. Near the southern boundary of Fort Myer, the corridor passes through the U.S. Marine Corps' Henderson Hall facility property and exits east along South Gate Road to its junction with MH 11486. The existing Potomac Interceptor would remain in continuous operation to convey dry weather wastewater flows and maintain service to existing users. The pumping station would only operate when necessary to divert excess wet weather flow out of the Potomac Interceptor.

It is desirable to locate pumping stations in as remote a location as possible due to the effects of noise and odor pollution. However, given the system constraints, construction of a new sewage pumping station would need to be located in the vicinity of Riverplace Co-Op near the intersection of Rt. 50 and Rt. 110 which is a highly developed area of Arlington County.

As this alternative includes continued operation of the existing Potomac Interceptor, rehabilitation of the existing pipeline is required. The method of rehabilitation used would reduce the pipe's carrying capacity and call for numerous excavations. The existing line would need to remain in service during construction. Large bypass pumps would be required to maintain flow through the sewer. Bypass pumping may be required during the cemetery's normal daytime operations and would produce substantial noise.

This alternative is not consistent with ANC's Master Plan which calls for consolidation of utilities in Eisenhower Drive. This alternative would not allow for the increase in available gravesite space at ANC.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

"Environmentally preferred" is defined as "the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in Section 101 of NEPA. Ordinarily, this means the alternative that causes the least damage to the biological and physical environment; it also means the alternative which best protects, preserves, and enhances historic, cultural, and natural resources" (*Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning Council on Environmental Quality's National Environmental Policy Act Regulations*, 1981).

The goals characterizing the environmentally preferred condition are described in Section 101 of NEPA which states that "...it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to ... (1) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations; (2) assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings; (3) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences; (4) preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity, and variety of individual choice; (5) achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and (6) enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources." The environmentally preferred alternative for the Arlington County Virginia Potomac Interceptor Sewer System Improvements Project is based on these national environmental policy goals.

The NPS has determined that the environmentally preferable alternative is Alternative A, as it realizes the provisions of NEPA Section 101. Alternative A will provide for the elimination of sewer overflows and backups; will meet compliance with impending EPA Sanitary Sewer Overflow regulations; provides improved sewer service availability to existing and future users; allows consolidation of ANC utilities in Eisenhower Drive; allows for additional acreage for grave sites at ANC; and construction of O&M costs will be minimized since the economic impact to ratepayers for Alternatives B and C is nearly double the economic impact of Alternative A. It also replaces a sewer line which is at the end of its life.

Field investigations conducted in January 2002 concluded that there is minimal likelihood of encountering significant archeological deposits or features in the project area of the Arlington Ridge Park and Ord & Wetzel Gate and therefore would likely not affect the cultural and historical resources of the area.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures or conditions are presented as part of the Preferred Alternative and have been developed to lessen the adverse effects of the Preferred Alternative. The following mitigation measures are recommended for the implementation of the Preferred Alternative:

Replacement of Vegetation as detailed in Section 106. Replacement in kind of the holly hedge that is adjacent to Memorial Avenue on the north and south sides. Replacement of 2 oak trees on the north side of Memorial Avenue, as well as the transplant of one oak tree on the south side of Memorial Avenue with a replacement of another tree in the same location after completion of the project. The holly hedge and oak trees form a landscaped corridor that is recognized for their historic and visual significance as part of

the National Register of Historic Places designation of the George Washington Memorial Parkway and Memorial Bridge and its related features.

WHY THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE WILL NOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT OF THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

As defined in 40 CFR §1508.27, significance is determined by examining the following criteria:

Impacts that may have both beneficial and adverse aspects and which on balance may be beneficial, but that may still have significant adverse impacts which require analysis in an EIS: No major adverse or beneficial impacts were identified that would require analysis in an environmental impact statement.

The selected action (Preferred Alternative) will have no or negligible impacts on archeology; cultural landscape, water resources; air quality; soundscape management; lightscape management; Indian Trust resources; ethnographic resources; topography, geology and soils; agricultural lands, prime and unique farmlands; wildlife; rare, threatened, endangered, candidate species, and species of special concern; socio-economic environment; land use; environmental justice; community facilities and services; and infrastructure. There would be minor, short-term, adverse impacts on vegetation. The selected action would have a moderate, long-term, beneficial impact on health and safety.

Degree of effect on public health or safety: The improvements to this sewer system will provide additional sewer capacity to eliminate sewer overflows, back-ups, and surcharging, addressing the aging elements of the system, maintaining continuous service to existing users while providing available capacity for potential future users, and implementing a cost-effective project that minimizes capital and operating costs and therefore would have a moderate, long-term, beneficial impact on health and safety.

Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas. No unique prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas were identified during the preparation of the Environmental Assessment or during the public review period. The project is located along the eastern edge of the Arlington Ridge Park, an area managed by the George Washington Memorial Parkway (GWMP), traverses the Arlington National Cemetery (ANC), crosses Memorial Avenue also administered by GWMP, and generally follows the existing route of Eisenhower Drive through ANC. The GWMP and ANC are historic properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There are known archeological resources in the vicinity of this project, but not within the area of potential effect.

Degree to which effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial: There were no highly controversial effects identified during the preparation of the Environmental Assessment or during the public review period.

Degree to which the possible effects on the quality of the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks: There were no highly uncertain, unique, or unknown risks identified during either preparation of the Environmental Assessment or during the public review period.

Degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration: The Preferred Alternative neither establishes a National Park Service precedent for future actions with significant effects nor represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.

Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts: The proposed actions under the selected action (Preferred Alternative) are expected to have negligible and minor adverse impacts and overall, the net outcome would be a beneficial impact. When added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects, the Preferred Alternative would not result in individual insignificant nor cumulatively significant impacts.

Degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed on the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources: There are known historic resources in the vicinity of the project area as previously described. After applying the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Criteria of adverse effect (36 CFR 800.5), the National Park Service proposes that implementing the selected action will have minor adverse effects on a property that may meet National Register Criteria. Mitigation has been addressed in Section 106 documentation and will lessen the adverse effect of the project.

Degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat: The urban and suburban development within which the study area is located has caused the displacement of many of the original wildlife species that once inhabited the area. Much of the remaining wildlife in the study area is that which is tolerant of urban conditions. Although there are rare, threatened or endangered animal species within the George Washington Memorial Park (GWMP), none are found in the study area or its immediate vicinity (Horne Engineering Services 2001).

Whether the action threatens a violation of federal, state, or local environmental protection law: The Preferred Alternative does not violate Federal, state or local environmental protection laws.

IMPAIRMENT OF PARK RESOURCES OR VALUES

I as Superintendent of the GWMP have determined that implementation of the preferred alternative will not constitute an impairment of the park's resources or values. This conclusion is based on a thorough analysis of the impacts described in the Environmental Assessment, the agency and public comments received, and professional judgment of the decision-maker in accordance with the National Park Service's *Management Policies*, 2001 (December, 2000). As described in the Environmental Assessment, implementation of the Preferred Alternative will not result in major, adverse impacts to a resource or value whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, (2) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park or to opportunities for enjoyment of the park; or (3) identified as a goal in the park's general management plan or other relevant National Park Service planning document.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The Environmental Assessment (EA) was made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days, June through July, 2003. An electronic copy of the EA was placed on the park's website during the same period. The National Park Service also sent copies of the EA to various local organizations, interested parties, and government agencies for their review and comment. There were three public comments received during the 30-day public comment period, all of these comments were in favor of the preferred alternative.

This Finding of No Significant Impact, attached to the existing public review environmental assessment, is the approved action for the National Park Service. The public review environmental assessment will not be reprinted.

CONCLUSIONS

In making the decision, the Superintendent considered the information and analysis contained in the EA and other information as summarized or provided in this document, including comments received during the public comment period. This evaluation takes into account applicable law, regulation, and NPS guidance. As contained in the EA, the NPS considered Alternative A, the preferred alternative, using the criteria of 40 CFR Section 1508.27. Mitigation measures will be incorporated into the selected action (preferred alternative) to reduce or eliminate impacts. There are no significant adverse impacts on public health, public safety, threatened or endangered species, historic properties either listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or other unique characteristics of the region. No highly uncertain or controversial impacts, unique or unknown risks, significant cumulative effects, or elements of precedence were identified. Implementation of the action will not violate any federal, state, or local environmental protection law. In general, the public supports the selected action and no substantive comments were received from the public or agencies.

On this basis, the Superintendent determines that the preferred alternative for the Arlington County, Virginia Potomac Interceptor Sewer System Improvements does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, and that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will not be prepared.

Recommended by:


Superintendent, George Washington Memorial Parkway

9/24/07
Date

Approved by:


Regional Director, National Capital Region

9/28/04
Date


Superintendent, Arlington National Cemetery

9/29/04
Date